

# VLADIVOSTOK IS VODKALESS; DRY EDICT ENFORCED

Siberian Seaport City Finds Itself in Condition That No One of the Old-timers Believed Possible.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)  
Vladivostok, Oct. 25.—Vodkaless Vladivostok has been reached in spite of the predictions that a seaport which is the gateway to a rough frontier country could not be rendered non-alcoholic.

The imperial edict against alcohol has been so thoroughly enforced that but little liquor is sold. Penetration of bootleggers is so harsh that few men care to engage in the forbidden traffic, regardless of the immense profits it offers.

Vodka is the one drink which persons of all classes of society cherish in Siberia just as in European Russia. Before the war the order against liquor was not strictly enforced. At about five kopecks or twenty-five cents a glass, vodka was sold in the city. Harbin, which is located in Manchuria and consequently is under Chinese control, is the nearest place where liquor is now sold and the liquor smuggled in from that point for secret sale in Vladivostok brings as much as five rubles, or about \$2.50 gold a unit. This price is prohibitive for most men of the humbler classes. Yet a few of them manage to get liquor and an occasional drunken peasant is encountered staggering through the streets.

**Speakeasies Are Scarce.**  
There seems to be little disposition on the part of persons higher in the social scale to evade the prohibition for alcoholic drinks in the restaurants and public halls. If the tip is heavy enough wine may be had in private dining rooms at some of the cafes. But the waiters must be sure of their customers and subject them to the third degree before producing the forbidden beverage.

The difficulty and expense of getting vodka has apparently deterred liquor so great that pleasure-seeking to get along without it and the cafe, restaurant and public hall are making money on ginger ale, coffee and Russian tea served with lemon. The charges for these drinks are quite as high as those for alcohol in ordinary times, as the spender who enjoys liquor chiefly because it is costly can still feel that his money is being kept in circulation.

"I haven't taken any liquor for three months," the manager of one of the important banks in Vladivostok remarked to the correspondent of the Associated Press. "I don't miss it now and would feel rather guilty if I drank in violation of the imperial order. Most of my friends feel the same way. The folks in the banking business have all seen the economic value of prohibition. It has jumped savings

# Last Photo of Nurse Shot by von Bissing

accounts up at a rapid rate." When asked if the war order against alcohol would be made permanent the bank manager said he thought such action quite probable. "The women of Siberia are quite as keen to have permanent prohibition as the women of European Russia," he replied. "They are urging it in every way possible. It means more food and comfort for them and their children. Women talk to me nearly every day about it. They have money now in spite of the higher cost of living brought about by the war."

**Former Gaiety Gone.**  
Before the war Vladivostok was one of the gayest places in Asia. Its cafes ran at full blast until 5 or 7 o'clock in the morning and diners seldom got under way before midnight. The miners, railway men, cattlemen and fur hunters from eastern Siberia all centered at Vladivostok, and the sailors joined them in large numbers. But the war has brought many changes. Siberia has been drained of men of military age. Now the shipping has grown amazingly and there are seldom less than ten freight steamers in the harbor discharging war supplies.



MISS EDITH CAVELL.

This photograph of Miss Cavell, British nurse in Brussels, who was shot to death on the order of von Bissing, German governor of Belgium, was taken shortly before her death.

Consequently the floating population is large and the all-night revels would probably go on as usual were it not that liquor has been prohibited. The police require all places of amusement to close at 1 o'clock, and take wanderers in custody who are not properly accounted for at their lodgings by that time.

The dinner hour in the Siberian Paris has been moved up to 12 o'clock and the orchestra and performers in the cafes chantants open their programs at that hour. The gaiety of these cafes is now offering a refuge something after the order of those produced in European capitals. Political jokes are the chief feature of the performance. One of the actors impersonates the sultan and declares at great length the fate into which he has been trapped by Germany. Another actor caricatures Emperor Francis Joseph, with very exaggerated whiskers, and is given a sound drubbing by a muscular young woman, dressed to represent Hungary, who charges the aged monarch with gross mismanagement of affairs. Two young women, representing Rumania and Greece appear with baskets labeled "Neutrality," and endeavor to get a high bid for their baskets. The revue closes with a tableau in which Russia and her allies are all represented by young women who stand triumphant actors representing down-cast enemies.

**Circus Men for Army.**  
Vladivostok also has a circus which has enjoyed a run of several months and is housed in permanent quarters. But the czar has claimed most of the strong men and the acrobats for his army. So the performers are now chiefly women and children. A few male performers who are not really strong men, but who are acrobats, still have a place in the programs, along with the trained dogs, cats, horses and parrots. Several clowns beyond the military age impersonate Germans and delight the audience with their antics of the Kaiser.

The attendance at the circus is confined chiefly to the cheaper seats and the standing space, where soldiers and sailors in uniform accompanied by their sweethearts, applaud the performance heartily.

Moving picture theaters are numerous in Vladivostok and very well attended. War pictures are especially popular. In one of these theaters the correspondent of the Associated Press saw a film purporting to show war ships preparing to move against the Japanese, from which the artist failed to blot out the Brooklyn bridge and the names of American battleships passing review.

## RUSS-JAP ALLIANCE IN TRADE PROJECTED

(Associated Press Correspondence.)  
Tokyo, Nov. 15.—A good deal of interest attaches here to the visit of a prominent Russian, Wladimir de Denisov, merchant and member of the duma, who comes to establish closer economic relations between Russia and Japan and at the same time to further the talk of alliance between the two countries. He is now meeting representative Japanese.

"An alliance should be concluded between Japan and Russia," said Mr. Denisov in an interview.

He himself, he continued, headed the movement for that purpose. In 1913, when he returned home from his extensive tour in the Far East, he published a pamphlet entitled "Russia in the Orient" in which he said it would be madness for Russia and Japan to begin another dispute at the same time emphasizing that it is incumbent upon Russia to approach the island country with overtures for an alliance. In the course of the war, however, relations between the two countries have been drawn remarkably closer and are now nothing short of an alliance in all but name, while their commercial bonds are bound to be linked with a political character. It is his firm conviction, he said, by Baron Motono, Japanese ambassador in Petrograd, that an alliance between the two countries is certain to be realized in the not distant future.

## RELIEF AT ONCE FOR AMERICANS AT TAPOLOBAMPO

U. S. Cruiser San Diego Sails From San Francisco to West Mexican Seaport with 300 Marines on Board.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)  
San Francisco, Nov. 25.—The cruiser San Diego, carrying a complement of 300 marines, was scheduled to sail today for Tapolobampo, on the west coast of Mexico, to protect twenty-five men, women and children, mostly Americans, whose lives have been endangered by attacks of Mayo Indians.

The orders for the San Diego to sail came from Washington to Admiral Cameron MCR, Winlaw yesterday and by evening the cruiser was off the Panama-Pacific exposition grounds, with word on her way to Tapolobampo.

The marines ordered to sail on the cruiser comprise the first battalion of the Fourth regiment of United States marine corps, under command of Col. John F. Myers. They had been placed on board the exposition for several months and the orders for them to leave, only about two weeks before the close of the fair, caused considerable agitation among the expedition officials.

**Moore Tries to Keep Marines.**  
President C. C. Moore, of the exposition, made a determined effort yesterday to have the order countermanded. He got Secretary of the Navy Daniels on the long distance telephone and urged him to permit the marines to remain at the exposition until its close. Daniels said he would do the best he could. But the order was not countermanded and the marines gave up all hope of ending their Christmas and New Year's here.

## FALSEHOOD GETS TO ITS JOURNEY'S END

"Falsehood Gets to Its Journey's End," says the title of a new play. There have been so very many false utterances circulated by the malicious as ostensibly coming from the lips of the underground that he long since gave up the task of unearthing them. When the last absurd report, prominent with false news, came to his notice, he decided to let it go by also unheeded, but acting on the advice of a dear friend, he concluded to inform his real friends, who might have heard the falsehoods and false rumors, among them, he had written or telegraphed the chief of police in San Francisco, etc., etc., that he was innocent of them all as a new born babe.

"Three or four sparrows do not make a spring," neither can three or four seemingly false friends by their fabrication affect my practice to any great extent. Adieu, ye non-compos mentis and falsehood producers, and try, try, to use your one-half talent in a more praiseworthy way hereafter.

Your true friend,  
(Signed)  
DR. DENNIS.

**WEST TO THE HOSPITAL.**  
C. E. Blanchard, postmaster at Blanchard, Cal., writes: "I had kidney trouble so bad I had to go to the hospital. Foley Kidney Pills were recommended to me and they completely cured me. I cannot speak too highly of them." Sufferers in every state have had similar benefit from this standard remedy for kidney and bladder ailments. It banishes backache, stiff joints, swollen muscles and all the various symptoms of weakened or diseased kidneys. Sold everywhere.

## GERMAN FACULTY ANSWERS CRITICS OF ITS COURSE

Authorities of University of Goettingen Defend Action in Admitting Other Nationalities to Lectures.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)  
Goettingen, Germany, Nov. 16.—Because of criticisms which it feels are unjust and petty, but which nevertheless have become somewhat general, the Goettingen university has found it necessary to issue a statement in which it defends its action in allowing foreigners from countries at war with Germany to attend its lectures, and in its faculty maintains a woman of Russian birth.

Among the matriculated students, Professor Tamm, president, explains, are three East Indians, three South Africans, two German-Russians and one Finnish woman. The Russian instructor complained of, the explanation points out, is the wife of a German staff surgeon now in the field, and "surely not a person to be suspected."

The critics of the university with singular and not unusual unanimity of mind complain that one of the faculty even has been exempted from his duties for a semester in order that he may continue to work among the prisoners of war in Goettingen's prison camp. The university admits the accusation. The man in question, an Associated Press correspondent had occasion to hear last summer, is Prof. Dr. Carl Stange, professor of theology, who for months has worked among the French, English, Belgian and Russian prisoners, who have installed libraries and educational courses for them, who has made it possible for them to have newspapers in their native language, and who has come to be among them the most beloved man in Germany.

The first criticism is that an Italian member of the faculty was permitted to retain his chair after Italy began her war against Austria. "As a matter of fact," says the statement, "it is a matter of congratulation that the German student body has kept above the excesses of Italy who was guilty. It is a matter of regret that Italy has been in question has been given a leave of absence, and will give up his position at the end of March, 1916. For us to have acted in any other way, since Italy and Germany are not officially at war, would have been incorrect."

## LONDON POLICEMAN FAVORS MORAL FORCE

(Associated Press Correspondence.)  
London, Nov. 15.—"After a year's work, although we have had police women sorting in the roughest sections of London, we have always found moral force stronger than physical force," declares Miss Damar Dawson, head of the women police, in her first annual report.

The courts have already recognized the usefulness of the women police, especially in the work of the children's courts," continues Miss Dawson, "and women in uniform have been particularly useful in patrolling the parks, which in big towns are often danger spots for women and children."

The policewomen are trained in signposting, first aid, drilling and in the elements of civil and criminal law.

# COST OF LIVING IN FRANCE NOT TO GO HIGHER

Cabinet Minister Reassures People Who Have Complained of Prices; Declares That Paris Has Been Spoiled

(Associated Press Correspondence.)  
Paris, Nov. 15.—The cabinet minister of the interior, speaking of the outcry of retail provision dealers and consumers against rising prices of meats and certain provisions, says: "If the situation continues as not alarming, I am under the impression that the measures already taken by the government and those that will be taken will remove all danger of further increases and will prevent some decrease."

A number of the provision controllers of the central markets came up to the situation this was Paris was spoiled by the astonishing low cost of living during the first months of the war. It is characteristic of the Parisian to consider all benefits enjoyed as acquired rights. On the other hand certain dealers seem to have been impressed by the notion of fatality was made to certain categories of necessities and necessities; they don't intend to be left out of it if they can help it. There you have the explanation of the present conflict between the wholesalers and retail provision dealers and the consumer; the consumer, while paying prices at the dealer's door, will resist. There is a happy medium somewhere and the government will probably find it."

This conflict has made the cheese, packed at the central market one of the liveliest spots in Paris. Cheese is scarce and the dealer's door is a scene of confusion. It appears that certain dealers have been trying to get a corner in cheese; the women of the Paris streets are after them with sharp tongues and dejected features. From 100 to 150 francs a cheese in June, 1914, the market has gone up to thirteen to twenty francs. At these prices it is often questionable even at the opening of the market and when the buyers and sellers, the commission merchants and the couples have been brought up by telegraph and telephone, such sales are not according to market rules. All receipts should be sold the day received by word of mouth, and one dealer who replied in this way was obliged to take to court before the intervention of cheese mongers who saw high piles of cheese of camembert in front of them but not a box for sale.

The monopolists of camembert and other provisions are merchants in the name of the armistice are making high profits out of soldiers and are able to outbid the Paris retail dealer. A maximum tariff for all provisions sold at the front is a remedy proposed by the prefect of police, thus limiting dealers' profits and preventing abnormal prices.

Just why this conflict broke out in the name of camembert does not appear. Brie cheese has advanced quite as much and all other varieties are from 50 per cent to 100 per cent higher. Eggs have also gone up a hundred per cent, selling now at from 25 to 30 cents a dozen wholesale, according to grade. Butter which averaged 21 cents a pound a year ago has gone to 27 cents. This butter and egg question developed a violent incident at the Cien market yesterday, when a merchant asking exorbitant prices and replying insolently to a customer's complaint suffered the mortification of seeing a target for his own stock used as a projectile by the indignant public.

The introduction of cold storage beef into the market has failed of the anticipated effect on prices and the reason given is that the stock yards people at La Villette, who look askance at the imported article, have been able to bring sufficient pressure to bear upon retail dealers to prevent a favorable presentation of congealed beef. It is declared that in some cases the imported article was made up as far as to permit prospective buyers to examine the official labels, however, that where the imported meat has been put on the market properly it has been an unqualified success. Competent judges say that for roasts and steaks it is even superior to the fresh French beef, and the expressed determination of the authorities is that it must be made to go. In the meantime, fresh meats continue about 25 per cent higher than before the war.

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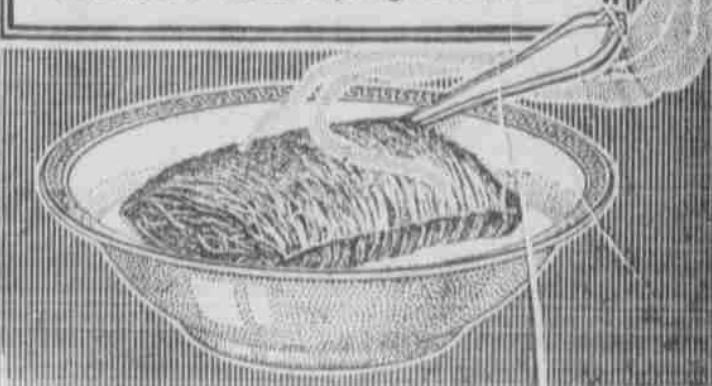
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Two Shredded Wheat Biscuits, heated in the oven to restore crispness, served with hot milk or cream, make a complete, nourishing, satisfying meal at a total cost of five or six cents. Also delicious with fruits.

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